

## Local News Events of the Past Week as Depicted by Bolmar

SUNDAY.

MONDAY.

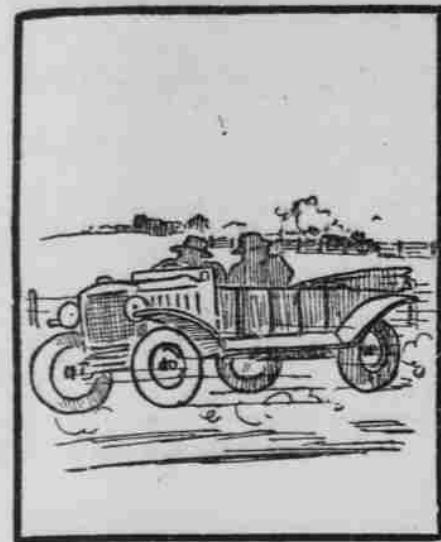
TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY.

FRIDAY.

SATURDAY.



Stolen Ford car chased for twenty miles on St. Marys by its owner in borrowed car.



Police court begins morning's operations with a well filled docket—drunks, vags and peace disturbers.



Pestered housewives resolve on riddance of solicitors, peddlers and other front door annoyances.



The Gremerie Restaurant thoroughly and splendidly remodeled holds a reception to its friends and patrons.



State Treasurer Earl Akers, returns from a campaign in the interests of equal suffrage.



Large body of Santa Fe "brass collar" train for Chicago to attend Ripley birthday banquet.



As the last day of October falls on Sunday Halloween is observed Saturday night.

## HULLY GEE, FELLERS!

## DON'T LIKE "SIS" HALLOWEEN IDEA

Topeka Newsies Laugh at Prof. McKeever's Plan.

"Gee to Betsy," They Exclaim, "Who's Dis Guy at K. U.?"

## HOUSE AND PARSONS PARADE

Mayor Straddling a Broom; Harve "Ring, Round Rosy."

Answer to Sane Halloween Suggestion From University.

If William McKeever of Kansas university ever runs for president, he need not expect the suffrage of the Topeka newsies who held a council of war following the publication of his plan for a "Sis" Halloween. Even the taking away of the Fourth of July cannon crackers did not infringe so seriously upon the rights of young America as the plan for a "Sis" Halloween. The plan for a "Sis" Halloween, an abolition of the "rough stuff."

Professor McKeever was one of the judges in the model town contest and he helped to inspect the unwashed necks and ears of Kansas youngsters and did other things tending to make him unpopular with the younger generation. Kansas youngsters, though, are of a forgiving spirit and were not inclined to hold this crime against the State university man. McKeever suggested that Halloween should be converted into tiddie-winks game with the elders doing football stunts in a public masquerade. Kansas kiddies turned up their noses in disgust and cut Professor McKeever from their speaking list.

Who's Dis Guy? "Gee to Betsy, Harve, who's dis guy at K. U. who puts the hardware on Halloween?" asked an ambitious young Kansas avenue news butcher as he stood with fifty associates waiting for Mary Ann, the big State Journal press, to begin the distribution of the day's world news.

"Huh! Ask your dictionary," was the contemptuous reply of newsy No. 2. "Dat gook draws money for dose things. He's one of yer eddicated college matinees." "Wat's dat?" "Dis is a parade," Praps he'd want us to sing 'Onward Christian Soldier' and walk with a goll down the avenoo."

The newsy demonstrated his disgust by kicking a dent in the news counter. It was a sign for a general free-for-all debate, only everyone talked for the minutia and the lege man's reform was a martyr of the press room patriots.

He Just Yelled Boo. "Ain't it fine sport, Old Four Eyes has in his bean, eh, Mickey?" suggested another volunteer orator. "Bet me popers agin a brass tumbler the ol' spaw was some sure sport in his days. Must be strung popcorn on a thread on Hallereen. Mebbe he even had a taller kandle an' opened the door an' yelled 'boo!' jay like that and then run an' hid under his mudder's apron. Say, wouldn't we have a show if the ol' fox just followed us around one Hallereen tonight?"

Mayor House and Chief Harve.

Another "Uxtry" warrior recalled some of the suggestions Professor McKeever wanted incorporated in his "safety first" Halloween. "Wouldn't Parsons be a reg'lar duckin' out under a 'lectric light playin' 'Ring Round the Rosy' with a bunch uv starched up golls from the young ladies' broodery club?"

The speech won a curtain call and the youngsters followed McKeever's suggestion and put Mayor House in the Halloween pageant.

"Couldn't yer just rip yourself watchin' Jay House dressed up in a muver hubberd and ridin' a broom in a parade?" continued the outraged newsy. "Mebbe they'd get the after-uff or some udder fat hick to dress up like a guy wot sits his pitcher in the polper wot dells signs all over his clothes. Mebbe they'd let Jay Dawson or Roy Penwell carry a suffridge banner and Rev. Gordon would be real swell wid a banner about dem-um rum."

Town, Country and Motor Cars. To larger and larger extent good roads and motor cars to ply on them are bringing the town and the country into closer composite social relation. The action of the postmaster general

in authorizing more than 500 automobile rural routes shows the trend in the direction of closer and closer intimacy. A man may live on his farm ten miles away from a post office, a railroad station, and yet, with good roads and motor and wire service, keep in the swim of current events.—Philadelphia Record.

## CAIN IN HOMAGE

He Pays Tribute to Character of Francis A. Kiene

On Occasion of That Gentleman's Birthday Anniversary.

The other day Francis A. Kiene, a widely known farmer near Valencia, celebrated his birthday anniversary. It was his seventy-sixth birthday and one of the finest remembrances of the day was a tribute from Cullen A. Cain, former managing editor of the State Journal, to L. L. Kiene, sheriff, and son of the Valencia man.

In the days when Cain was a reporter on the State Journal, Sheriff Kiene was the managing editor of the paper. Then Kiene entered politics and Cain succeeded Kiene as head of the local room. Cain looked up to his former chief as "the greatest man in the world"—but that was in the days before he knew of the elder Kiene. Then Cain spent a day at the big Kiene home in the country and some of the admiration for the present sheriff was accorded the father.

Now Cain is in St. Louis, Mo., and he is away from his old home, his lonely and away from his old friends and haunts. The other day he read a brief news item concerning the Kiene family. It was after the reading of the simple little news item that Cain sent this classic tribute to Sheriff Kiene:

My Dear Friend: The brief and formal announcement of the gathering together of the house of Kiene moves me mightily. I used to think that the name of Kiene was a common word, but that was before I met your world. And this father of yours on a recent day celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday. More power to him. The total by the prophet was ten allotted to us men as your father. This Frenchman of the French school has an eye for a gentle heart. The thieves of D'Artagnan and the noble soul of Athos.

I would like to send him my humble respects on his birthday celebration. I am only a weary, half-broken man, and I am not fit to be a part of his life. I think often of that home in the valley where the bright sunshine kisses the grass and the constant wind sings in the trees. I will remember the master of that home. I will remember his masterly courtesy, his sincere welcome, his gentleness, his kind words, his help, his help that knew that strength of character lay under his quiet ways and unostentatious manner. One day I met him and he told me that he was brave in spite of his age and serene brow. Ah, he has seen the splendor of the morning and the evening and the sun dips to the western hills. The old Frenchman sits in his chair and he looks at the world just before him, even as he looks at the world behind.

I tell you, my friend, and I tell you true, that if your father had his barn full of gold and his scrap album full of clippings of praise from the writers of the great earth, these things would be but the mockery of a fool's paradise compared with the life he has lived. He has lived a life of honor and respect and he has left a legacy to his people that will live on forever.

He lives in a house where the doors have no keys. He has the affection and respect of all the people of his country. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people.

He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people.

He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people.

He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people.

He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people.

He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people.

He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people.

He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people.

He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people. He is a man who is loved by his people.

## Kansas Girl's Turk Story

## UNDER OLD GLORY

American Flag Protected Christians in Turkey.

Holton Missionary Tells Story in State Journal Interview.

## STARS AND STRIPES A REFUGE

Eighteen Thousand Christians Sheltered in Mission.

Won't Be Free Until War Ends, Says Holton Woman.

Holton, Kan., Oct. 30.—In the recent occupation of the northern strip of Persia by the Turks, the American flag was respected, according to Miss Lenore Schoebel, a former Holton school teacher and for the past five years a missionary in Asia. It is generally understood in this country in view of late reports from Asia Minor that United States missionaries and other citizens of this country are being mistreated by the Turks and that the stars and stripes form a protection from the Moslems.

Miss Schoebel has just returned from Persia and is now at the home of her parents, Professor and Mrs. O. M. Schoebel, in Holton. She is on a leave of absence from her work in Persia, but it is not likely that she will return to Persia until the end of the war.

Miss Schoebel was stationed at Urmia near the Turkish border. At the time she went to Asia, five years ago, Persia was self-governed with the national capital at Teheran. Russia, however, controlled in nearly every way the northern, and England, through India, the southern part of the empire. At the time the European war broke out more than a year ago peace and quiet reigned in Urmia. Russian troops were stationed there. Then Turkey cast her turban into the ring and Constantinople began looking with longing eyes in the direction of Persia.

Russians Forced to Leave. At Urmia the Russians were in a bad predicament, Miss Schoebel says. On the plains thereabout the northerners would have no fair chance against the Turks as the probability was strong that the Russian base of supplies and the communication could be cut off in the mountain passes. When rumor of approaching Turkish hosts appeared the Russians fled suddenly. A few days later in Persia, the latter a wild race of Kurds, who have made miserable the lives of Armenians and other Christian peoples of Asia Minor.

The Turks and Kurds looted the homes of the Syrians, who resided here with the Armenians. Many Syrians were killed. Homes were burned. Food and household goods were seized by the greedy Kurds. The Syrians fled to the American mission, where the Holton teacher was stationed, and during the winter of 1914-1915 the missionaries took care of nearly 18,000 people, a large percentage of whom never left the walls of the place.

Placed Under Turk Protection. The plucky band of Americans, 18 in all, undertook the protection of the feeding and looking after this vast multitude. Outside were the blood-thirsty Kurds, waiting to massacre anyone who attempted to leave the protection of the American flag.

At first the Kurds and Turks were insolent and overbearing to the Americans. Then suddenly they underwent a change. Evidently official word had come from Constantinople to protect the interests of American citizens. The commander of the Armenian border placed a Turkish flag over the mission, thus announcing to his men that the buildings were under his protection.

We were not even threatened," Miss Schoebel told a reporter. "Every once in awhile bands of Kurds would meet outside our walls. They knew that we had treasure of the Persians, consisting of the Persian rugs, the jewelry and silverware of the Armenians, and the one of Turkey they desired."

Proceeded to southern Russia from Tabriz, later to Petrograd and returned to New York via a roundabout way from Bergen.

The Persians and Russians returned to their original quarters at Urmia. Miss Schoebel and several other Americans from the mission proceeded to southern Russia from Tabriz, later to Petrograd and returned to New York via a roundabout way from Bergen.

But the young women don't like the winter swims as they are generally afraid of getting their hair wet and consequently a cold. All of them wear rubber hair protectors but these do not prevent the water from wetting the hair, it seems.

The feature of the swimming room is the electric hair drier that the Association has installed. It will take care of six girls at once and a current of hot dry air is forced out of a small opening by a fan which will dry an average head of hair in five minutes.

Two hundred and twelve Topeka girls are cutting pigeon wings, taking aesthetic dancing, and learning amateur acrobatics at the Y. W. C. A. this winter.

The girls like aesthetic dancing best, gymnasium work next and track work last. "We don't seem able to do very much with men's sports," said one of the girls. "We can jump and run all right but no one seems able to make a good record. You ought to see us march though—we can even run and keep step."

The girls do not bewail their inability to hurdle or run the dashes in the school meets with their masculine relatives but are proud of their aesthetic dancing.

Whoever saw a man's class doing aesthetic dancing?" asked Miss Kate Williams, the physical director. "Why, they'd be as awkward as a bear in a china shop."

The girls are 11 children taking dancing, 21 in the advanced gymnasium classes, 14 in the advanced class, 26 in the beginners' gymnasium class, 26 married women are taking "gym" work, 16 in the advanced gymnasium class, 13 in the children's gymnasium class, 30 in the basketball and volleyball teams, and 20 club girls taking gymnasium work, making 212 in all.

The Y. W. C. A. gymnasium is equipped with flying rings, horse, buck, parallel bars, and giant stride. There is no track.

## PASS THEM BY

## DON'T AD TRAMPS

Send Beggars to Provident Association.

Work Will Be Provided for All Who Really Need It.

## OFFICIALS ISSUE A WARNING

Tell People Not to Practice Indiscriminate Charity.

Housewives' Handouts Beget Beggars, Workers Declare.

"Don't give the tramp who asks for a handout at your backdoor anything to eat," said Mrs. E. J. Callahan of the Topeka Provident association today. "If he says that he is hungry and out of work don't believe him—the work part. Tell him to go to the Provident association and we'll see to it that he gets work enough to earn a meal and we never turn away hungry anyone who will work."

Work and Eat. "We never have refused something to eat to the man who was willing to work. We cannot board any men, women or children steadily but we will try our best to get them a steady job so they can board themselves."

The officials of the Provident association say that the housewives in the city who are constantly feeding the begging tramps are increasing the criminal population of Topeka as these men soon find out that it is easier to work people than to work and conceive a profound contempt for labor.

Paid to Do the Work. "The Provident association is a paid organization to look after the needy cases in the city," said Miss Lillian H. Moore, special investigator. "And should people help send every detail of the work of helping humanity to us we could do twice the amount that we are now accomplishing and our work would be more constructive. When we work for support applicants unless they work, many of them go out and beg for food and should they get it, the constructive work that we are trying to do is undone."

It is advised that nothing be given street beggars. Should they ask for aid it is not necessary for the passer-by to give them anything as they do not care for the money. Many of the beggars find that they can actually make money by begging and a piteous expression is a financial asset, the officials say.

took possession of Urmia and the Turks retreated.

Russians Kind Rulers. "Under the direction of Russia," said Miss Schoebel, "we were finely treated. The Slavs were kind and considerate in their dealings with the Armenians. They organized as best they could under the circumstances a sort of government. Of course the Turkish officers tried to do that but the character of their soldiers did not make it easy for them to do so."

When farmers who had been sheltered by us returned to their fields. It was too late to plant their regular crop of grapes in proper fashion. The grapes were small and the fruit was smaller than others. But the peasantry lived in constant fear of the Kurds. This winter they will suffer untold hardships as the visit of the Moslem gentlemen left them totally destitute except in a few rare cases."

Came Home Via Petrograd. Miss Schoebel told in an interesting way of the second approach of the Turkish and Kurd tribes. The Russian consul notified them and others on a great scale placed a Turkish flag over the mission, thus announcing to his men that the buildings were under his protection.

We were not even threatened," Miss Schoebel told a reporter. "Every once in awhile bands of Kurds would meet outside our walls. They knew that we had treasure of the Persians, consisting of the Persian rugs, the jewelry and silverware of the Armenians, and the one of Turkey they desired."

Proceeded to southern Russia from Tabriz, later to Petrograd and returned to New York via a roundabout way from Bergen.

But the young women don't like the winter swims as they are generally afraid of getting their hair wet and consequently a cold. All of them wear rubber hair protectors but these do not prevent the water from wetting the hair, it seems.

The feature of the swimming room is the electric hair drier that the Association has installed. It will take care of six girls at once and a current of hot dry air is forced out of a small opening by a fan which will dry an average head of hair in five minutes.

Two hundred and twelve Topeka girls are cutting pigeon wings, taking aesthetic dancing, and learning amateur acrobatics at the Y. W. C. A. this winter.

The girls like aesthetic dancing best, gymnasium work next and track work last. "We don't seem able to do very much with men's sports," said one of the girls. "We can jump and run all right but no one seems able to make a good record. You ought to see us march though—we can even run and keep step."

The girls do not bewail their inability to hurdle or run the dashes in the school meets with their masculine relatives but are proud of their aesthetic dancing.

Whoever saw a man's class doing aesthetic dancing?" asked Miss Kate Williams, the physical director. "Why, they'd be as awkward as a bear in a china shop."

The girls are 11 children taking dancing, 21 in the advanced gymnasium classes, 14 in the advanced class, 26 in the beginners' gymnasium class, 26 married women are taking "gym" work, 16 in the advanced gymnasium class, 13 in the children's gymnasium class, 30 in the basketball and volleyball teams, and 20 club girls taking gymnasium work, making 212 in all.

The Y. W. C. A. gymnasium is equipped with flying rings, horse, buck, parallel bars, and giant stride. There is no track.

## GRACEFUL TOPEKANS

## Y. W. C. A. NYMPHS

Hundreds of Topeka Girls Are Enrolled in Classes

For Learning Aesthetic Dancing, Acrobatics, Swimming.

## THEY LIKE DANCING BEST

Drilled in Military March, Field and Gym Work.

Broad Jump Record of 14 Feet Is Hung Up.

Two hundred and twelve Topeka girls are cutting pigeon wings, taking aesthetic dancing, and learning amateur acrobatics at the Y. W. C. A. this winter.

The girls like aesthetic dancing best, gymnasium work next and track work last. "We don't seem able to do very much with men's sports," said one of the girls. "We can jump and run all right but no one seems able to make a good record. You ought to see us march though—we can even run and keep step."

The girls do not bewail their inability to hurdle or run the dashes in the school meets with their masculine relatives but are proud of their aesthetic dancing.

Whoever saw a man's class doing aesthetic dancing?" asked Miss Kate Williams, the physical director. "Why, they'd be as awkward as a bear in a china shop."

The girls are 11 children taking dancing, 21 in the advanced gymnasium classes, 14 in the advanced class, 26 in the beginners' gymnasium class, 26 married women are taking "gym" work, 16 in the advanced gymnasium class, 13 in the children's gymnasium class, 30 in the basketball and volleyball teams, and 20 club girls taking gymnasium work, making 212 in all.

The Y. W. C. A. gymnasium is equipped with flying rings, horse, buck, parallel bars, and giant stride. There is no track.

The girls are 11 children taking dancing, 21 in the advanced gymnasium classes, 14 in the advanced class, 26 in the beginners' gymnasium class, 26 married women are taking "gym" work, 16 in the advanced gymnasium class, 13 in the children's gymnasium class, 30 in the basketball and volleyball teams, and 20 club girls taking gymnasium work, making 212 in all.

The Y. W. C. A. gymnasium is equipped with flying rings, horse, buck, parallel bars, and giant stride. There is no track.

The girls are 11 children taking dancing, 21 in the advanced gymnasium classes, 14 in the advanced class, 26 in the beginners' gymnasium class, 26 married women are taking "gym" work, 16 in the advanced gymnasium class, 13 in the children's gymnasium class, 30 in the basketball and volleyball teams, and 20 club girls taking gymnasium work, making 212 in all.

The Y. W. C. A. gymnasium is equipped with flying rings, horse, buck, parallel bars, and giant stride. There is no track.

The girls are 11 children taking dancing, 21 in the advanced gymnasium classes, 14 in the advanced class, 26 in the beginners' gymnasium class, 26 married women are taking "gym" work, 16 in the advanced gymnasium class, 13 in the children's gymnasium class, 30 in the basketball and volleyball teams, and 20 club girls taking gymnasium work, making 212 in all.

The Y. W. C. A. gymnasium is equipped with flying rings, horse, buck, parallel bars, and giant stride. There is no track.

The girls are 11 children taking dancing, 21 in the advanced gymnasium classes, 14 in the advanced class, 26 in the beginners' gymnasium class, 26 married women are taking "gym" work, 16 in the advanced gymnasium class, 13 in the children's gymnasium class, 30 in the basketball and volleyball teams, and 20 club girls taking gymnasium work, making 212 in all.

The Y. W. C. A. gymnasium is equipped with flying rings, horse, buck, parallel bars, and giant stride. There is no track.

The girls are 11 children taking dancing, 21 in the advanced gymnasium classes, 14 in the advanced class, 26 in the beginners' gymnasium class, 26 married women are taking "gym" work, 16 in the advanced gymnasium class, 13 in the children's gymnasium class, 30 in the basketball and volleyball teams, and 20 club girls taking gymnasium work, making 212 in all.

The Y. W. C. A. gymnasium is equipped with flying rings, horse, buck, parallel bars, and giant stride. There is no track.

The girls are 11 children taking dancing, 21 in the advanced gymnasium classes, 14 in the advanced class, 26 in the beginners' gymnasium class, 26 married women are taking "gym" work, 16 in the advanced gymnasium class, 13 in the children's gymnasium class, 30 in the basketball and volleyball teams, and 20 club girls taking gymnasium work, making 212 in all.

The Y. W. C. A. gymnasium is equipped with flying rings, horse, buck, parallel bars, and giant stride. There is no track.

The girls are 11 children taking dancing, 21 in the advanced gymnasium classes, 14 in the advanced class, 26 in the beginners' gymnasium class, 26 married women are taking "gym" work, 16 in the advanced gymnasium class, 13 in the children's gymnasium class, 30 in the basketball and volleyball teams, and 20 club girls taking gymnasium work, making 212 in all.

The machine is a new one and nearly all of the girls use it.

When anyone is in the pool, Director Williams is always within hailing distance. The pool is seven feet deep at one end and has a sloping bottom which enables the non-swimmers to splash about in the shallow water. Girls are taught to swim by the use of diving board and by ropes hitched to their belts. A girl stands on the edge of the pool and merely watches with the rope to see that the unfortunate beginner doesn't get too much of a ducking while trying to swim.

Don't Encourage Diving. The feminine swimmers are not encouraged to dive as the pool is tiled and an awkward plunge might result in broken heads against the walls of the natatorium. Miss Williams has several girls who can dive but she waits until a swimmer reaches a pretty fair proficiency before she shows her how to take the plunge.

July and August were the popular months for girls' swimming. Last summer 484 went swimming in May, 1,321 in June, 1,332 in July, 1,231 in August, and 718 in September. The figures for October are not ready yet although the 80 degree temperature of the water is expected to keep up the average attendance as the weather gets cooler. In 1914 there were only 3,910 who went swimming compared with 4,364 in 1915, which was an increase of 454.

Every Tuesday night last summer the pool was open to any girl, a fee of ten cents being levied, and 966 girls took advantage of it, an increase of 363. Children were admitted on Saturday afternoon for five cents each, but the bath proposition did not prove so popular with the younger fry, 352 fewer, or 815, taking plunges.

Special classes are the most popular. When the girls can get instruction. Most girls do not like to "go swimmin'" in regular hours, as a decrease of 38 shows, but the class increases, which indicates that they like to be taught.

No medical examination is required of the girls who go swimming.

USE OF OLD ARCHIVES

Records of Historical Society Often Settle Disputes in Court.

Records of the Kansas State Historical society have been used as evidence in more than one hundred civil and criminal cases since January 1. William E. Connelley, secretary of the society, announced today.

Many of these records were maps and newspaper files, used in litigation over the rights-of-way of railroads, by means of the records of the society. Questions concerning the consolidation of towns, their city limits and their charting also have been solved recently. Mr. Connelley asserted, by means of the records of the society, that the House of Representatives back into the middle ages with only a gap now and then where a fire or battle has destroyed them. State records go back only a few hundred years.

Books on Heraldry. At Washington, D. C., and in London are books on heraldry which cover the field of nobility with its branches and twigs completely. During the dark ages heralds were the only class who could claim a gentleman's track of his family connections and many very excellent family trees were maintained. These branched away from the throne through dukes, barons and knight-hoods to the upper crust of nobility, all of the lower classes incessantly looking for a chance to claim anti-blue blood. A man could possibly get any of his ancestry connected up with the nobility it is easy for the professor to trace his family tree back to the invasion of England by the Normans. Before that year it is mostly guesswork as to ancestry and only a few Italian families claim that their family trees precede that date.

Captain Kimball's Chart. A Topeka man, Capt. Fred M. Kimball, recently presented the State Historical society with a genealogical chart of his family, most of the data being obtained from the state library. This chart contains the names of 346 ancestors, the surnames of 193 different ancestral families, and the names of seventy-eight emigrant ancestors. One lineal line is traced back through the Peck line twenty-nine generations to John Peck, who was born in Mulgrave, England, probably about A. D. 1050. Another line seventeen generations to Robert Bradbury, born in Otterst, England, about 1400. Another line seventeen generations to John Coo, founder of Glastonbury, England, born about 1340.

Another line thirteen generations through the Rev. John Robinson, "the Father of the Pilgrims," to Nicholas Robinson, born in 1480, and the first mayor of Lincolnshire, England, appointed by Henry VIII, and many other lineal lines back ten or twelve generations into the sixteenth century, containing names of noted men and interesting events.

The state historical library is open to the use of the public for reference work. It is one of the most complete in the state and has data and figures that are accessible nowhere else in Kansas.

A reel within a ball takes up the slack in the wire in a new electric light fixture which permits a lamp to be moved to almost any part of a moderate sized room.

Angry Diner—"Waiter you are not fit to serve a pig. Waiter—I am doing my best, sir."—Judge.

## YOUR FAMILY TREE

## WHO IS YOUR GRANDFATHER?

Few Topeka People Can Trace Their Ancestry.&lt;/